

The question: How many millions of dollars does it take to add up a trillion dollars? While you are thinking about it, bear in mind that it was the U.S. Congress that ran up the Federal debt that is \$27 billion away from \$5 trillion.

To be exact, as of the close of business yesterday, October 24, the total federal debt—down to the penny—stood at \$4,975,508,732,304.35. This figure is approximately \$27 billion away from \$5 trillion. Another depressing figure means that on a per capita basis, every man, woman, and child in America owes \$18,887.12.

Mr. President, back to our pop quiz, how many million in a trillion: There are a million million in a trillion.

TRIBUTE TO DON BROWN

Mr. INOUE. Mr. President, I rise today to pay tribute to Mr. Donald S. Brown, who throughout his exceptional career dedicated himself to public service. Mr. Brown has been a pioneer in the field of economic development. He worked tirelessly to help the poor around the world achieve a better way of life. He has also been instrumental in shaping the agenda of both bilateral and multilateral development institutions, encouraging them to focus closely on the needs of the people.

For the last 12 years, Don Brown has served as the vice president of the International Fund for Agricultural Development [IFAD], a specialized agency of the United Nations in Rome. As the most senior American in the organization, he has been an innovator of new and creative ideas that IFAD has implemented effectively on the ground. He has helped sharpen the focus of IFAD, which is the only international agency which devotes all of its resources to the rural poor. Most recently he has worked diligently, with other senior IFAD officials, to streamline IFAD, increase its efficiency, and reduce its administrative costs. Don Brown has labored unselfishly to promote development and reduce poverty and has been an inspiration to all of us working for a better world.

Mr. Brown also ably served in the U.S. Government for over 20 years. He willingly accepted very difficult assignments in various U.S. Agency for International Development [U.S. AID] posts throughout Africa and the Near East. During this time he held the position of mission director to Morocco and Zaire. In his last field assignment, Mr. Brown served as the director of the U.S. AID Mission to Cairo, Egypt, one of AID's largest missions. Mr. Brown also served at AID headquarters in Washington as the Deputy Assistant Administrator of AID to help formulate U.S. development policy. He also was the Executive Director of the Commission on Security and Economic Assistance, established by the Secretary of State.

Throughout his career, Don received numerous awards recognizing his outstanding achievements. His colleagues both within international organiza-

tions and the government found his sound advice and the many insights gained from his rich experience invaluable to their work. We and they will always remember him as someone who was ever willing to lend a helping hand or a word of comfort. Mr. Brown is a thoughtful, pragmatic, and dedicated individual who touched many of our lives and who made an enormous contribution to the lives of many poor people around the world. I ask my colleagues to join me in paying tribute to Don Brown and in wishing him well in his future endeavors.

THE ISTOOK-MCINTOSH AMENDMENT

Mr. SIMPSON. Mr. President, I rise to respond to the statement made yesterday by the distinguished Senator from Michigan, my old friend Senator CARL LEVIN. We came here to the Senate together. I have the greatest admiration and personal regard for him.

I trust that my colleagues will listen very carefully to what I have to say about this issue—the so-called "Istook-McIntosh" amendment which may be included in the Treasury-Postal appropriations conference report.

I ask for your close attention because I am certain that your offices are hearing about this language, just as the Senator from Michigan has been hearing about it. And, if the material coming across my desk is any guide at all, a clump of what you are hearing about it is plain hogwash, or more civilized, rubbish. I would surely include the commentary of the New York Times within that description.

I have been in the negotiations concerning the Istook-McIntosh language. I have been working side by side with my colleague from Idaho, Senator LARRY CRAIG. One could not ask for a better ally in this or any other cause. The Senator from Idaho brings many singular qualities to this work—a commitment to genuine reform, great realism about what it is possible to achieve in legislating, and unflagging consideration for the concerns of his colleagues—especially including me.

We know what this proposed amendment does, and what it does not do. And I can certainly assure my colleagues that much of the lobbying on this amendment has been hysterical at the worst, misleading at best. It is no wonder that my friend, the Senator from Michigan, is agitated about it, given the abjectly horrifying portrayal by those lobbying this issue.

It almost tempts me to coin a new aphorism—"hell hath no fury like an individual whose access to Federal bucks has been conditioned in any way." Because that is what this issue is about—access to the Federal Treasury. It is not about "free speech" or the first amendment, or anything of the sort. Those are merely the terms which are being applied during the argument by those who wish to continue to ensure themselves of continued delivery of Federal money.

Let me begin my description of this amendment by going back to first principles. I have a few views which might be termed eccentric or quaint or even naive in this era of behemoth government, and one of them is that there are "responsibilities" which follow from being a custodian of Federal money.

I know that is a strange and even bizarre thing in this day and age, to talk about "responsibility" instead purely of "rights," or purely of "victims." We are all experts on our own rights, but rarely do we acknowledge that these rights confer responsibilities. And that is what this issue is about—the responsibilities of those who receive Federal money.

The Senator from Michigan is justly concerned about the influence of lobbyists over the public policy process. This concern animates his sincere desire to pass lobbying reform legislation—and he is proceeding remarkably toward that end.

I agree with that concern, and I would add to it by saying that the American public knows that "something is wrong" with the process. They know that the process itself interferes with good policy. They know that the interests of the public at large are not served well when Washington has so contrived matters as to amplify the access and the influence of certain special interests, which comes effectively at the expense of the interests of the whole.

The average person on the street would be scandalized to find out that we, the Congress, have been blithely engaging for years in the practice of favoring political organizations with taxpayer-provided money.

I am not talking about simply the narrow practice of using Federal dollars to lobby. That is illegal already, as the Senator from Michigan has so ably pointed out.

But I think we need to agree that it is wrong to be giving Federal dollars to political organizations, whether or not we "mark" those bills they receive and then say that only those dollars can't be used for lobbying Congress.

Can you imagine the outcry, wailing and gnashing of teeth that would exist if the Federal Government were found to have channeled millions in grant money to the Christian Coalition? Or the Heritage foundation? It wouldn't matter whether that money was used to hold seminars or to buy stationery. The public would swiftly know that this was wrong, that Government should not be in the business of propping up the operations of political organizations.

And yet that is precisely what we in America have been doing. I found this year that the AARP received \$86 million in Federal grants—this, the largest and most powerful lobbying organization in the country—the King Kong of lobbying "gorillas."

At the time, I was criticized for "singling out" the AARP. I was told that